Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1807. [No. 1841.

SALES AT VENDUE.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

☞ Birth Night Ball.

A SUBSCRIPTION PAPER for the *Birth Night Ball*, to be held on the evening of the 23d instant, is left at Gadsby's bar, where such as are disposed are requested to call and enter their names.

E. C. Dick,
N. Eitchugh,
G. Deneale,
G. Youngs,
Dr. Thomas Simms.

February 10. d

MARSTELLER AND YOUNG,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of *BEEF*—Boston inspection—No. 1 and 2—which will be sold on moderate terms. Feb. 3.—d

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Wanted to Purchase,

A Negro Man Servant, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

For Sale or Rent,

A WELL finished three story *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, containing 7 rooms, with wash house, kitchen, smoke house, coach house and stable and other necessary buildings all of brick, situate on Royal street, a few doors from Gadsby's, and near the market. For particulars apply to

Robert Patton.

February 9. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
150 Sacks Liverpool stoved Salt, &
2600 Bushels do.
On very moderate terms.
Wm. Hodgson.
Jan. 3. d.

Butter for Sale.
BRYAN HAMPSON,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A quantity of BUTTER, in the very best order for shipping—which he will sell low on a long credit.

February 2. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
500 Spanish Hides,
5 tierces Clover Seed,
1 ditto Timothy,
AND
5 hogsheads JAMAICA RUM.
Mordecai Miller.

January 20. d

FOR SALE,
On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.
Wadsworth & Butler,
WHO HAVE ON HAND,
20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
9000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

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500 barrels of Tar,
For Sale by
M. MILLER.

February 18. d

Adam Lynn,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
Gold mounted and plain Tortoise Shell Combs, of the latest fashions.

February 17. d

Marsteller and Young,
Have just received, and will sell low if taken from on board,
8000 bushels Turks Island Salt.
ALSO,
17 Tierces Barbadoes Molasses.

January 16. d

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM DOUGLASS intending to retire from business in this place, the partnership of *Douglass & Mandeville* is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and Joseph H. Mandeville is solely authorised to adjust and settle all the accounts of the partnership. It is earnestly requested that all persons indebted to them will settle the same with him immediately, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

William Douglass,
Joseph H. Mandeville,

January 3. d&f

Joseph H. Mandeville

Intends to carry on the *FLOUR* and *GROCERY BUSINESS* in the same manner & on the same terms as heretofore done by D. and M. and solicits a continuance of favors from his friends.

January 3. d&f

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE
KING-STREET,
At his Grocery & Flour Store,
HAS ON HAND AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
Muscovado SUGAR of various qualities
Moore's Loaf and Lump do.
MOLASSES in hhds.
Havanna HONEY
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin } TEAS, Of a good quality
COFFEE & CHOCOLATE
Spanish SEGARS in boxes
RAISINS in kegs and boxes
Jamaica and Antigua SPIRIT, old and good
Low priced West-India RUM
New-England do.
French and Peach BRANDY
Holland GIN
Rye WHISKEY
Stoughton's BITTERS in bottles
Manufactured TOBACCO
Mould and dip'd CANDLES
Course and fine Liverpool SALT in sacks or by the bushel
American GUNPOWDER
Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Snuff in bottles, Leading Lines and Bed Cords, Black Pepper, &c.
100 tons Plaister Paris.
20 bls. whole or gross HERRINGS
100 bls. cut do.
20 bls. SHAD
Clover Seed.
Cheshire CHEESE of an excellent quality.
—*ALSO*—
FLOUR constantly kept and selected for family use.

January 3 d

SEINE TWINE.

2,000 pounds excellent Seine Twine.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks Port Wine
10 boxes Spermacaeti Candles
12 kegs fresh Raisins—
For sale by
James Sanderson.

January 19. d

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13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26. d

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
16th February, 1807.

ORDERED,

THAT the following persons be appointed commissioners, for superintending the elections, to be held in the different wards of the town, on Tuesday the 3d of March next, for the choice of members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

John Muncaster, William Harper, } for the first ward.
John Hunter, Joseph Fiddle, } for the second ward.
Dennis Ramsay, John Young, Joseph Smith, } for the third ward.
Adam Lynn, William Reily, }
Mathew Robinson, Thomas Janney, John Johnston, } for the fourth ward.

The election for the first ward, to be held at John Bogan's tavern, on Prince-street—for the second ward, at the court-house—for the third ward, at John Hodgkin's tavern, on King-street—and for the fourth ward, at Mr. Lawrence Hooff's brick house, on Duke-street.

Test. JAMES M. MOREA, c. c.

February 18. 18dMa

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 23. d

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,
Red, Green, & Black Morocco Leather,

By the dozen or single skin—for sale at Horwell's Patent Suspender Manufactory, in Prince-street.

July 8. d12m

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,
From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he manufactures *Suwarrow Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and see for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr. Hodgkin's tavern.

January 5. d6m

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

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20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Prince William County, near Hay Market, on the first of January, a negro man named *Windsor*, about 38 or 39 years of age; 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; has a down look when spoken to; one of his hands has been burnt on the top nearly over, and is white and scruffy—had on when he went away a suit of soldier's cloth; but it is like he will change his clothes as he had money when he went away and perhaps change his name.—Ten dollars will be paid if taken in the county & bro't home, if taken out of the county and brought home, the above reward, or, secured in any jail so that I get him again.

James Wyatt, sen.

February 9, law4t*

For Freight to Europe,

THE STAUNCH
FAST SAILING BRIG
PERSEVERANCE;
[Burden 190 tons]
Completely equipped and now ready at Hartshorne's wharf. Apply to captain Samuel Jackson, on board, or to JOHN G. LADD.

Who has for Sale,
(NOW LANDING FROM SAID BRIG)
40 Barrels New Rum
12 Hhds. Molasses
150 Barrels Sweet Cider
100 Casks Lime
100 Barrels Prime Beef
5 Pipes Holland Gin.

Feb. 20 d.

LANDING,
From the brig ACTIVE, and for sale, by
Lawrason & Fowle,
12 hhds. clay'd
13 do. Muscovado } Sugars.
20 barrels do.

February 20. d

Spanish Hides.

1500 large heavy Spanish Hides
6000 wt. fine green Coffee—and
600 wt Indigo, Spanish Flotant
For sale by
M. MILLER.

February 20. d

Plaister of Paris, &c.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,
Has just received and offers for sale,
50 tons Plaister
50 barrels New-England Rum
30 do. Whiskey
60 barrels excellent Herrings
15 hhds. brown Sugar.
ALSO,
A small light Waggon to be sold cheap.

February 20. d1w

WILL BE SOLD OR LEASED, ON GROUND RENT,
For a term of Years, or for ever,

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE AND ELIGIBLY SITUATED BUILDING LOTS, in this Town—on Fairfax, Cameron, Water, Union and Princess streets. They will be laid off to accomodate purchasers. Application may be made to *William Herbert, Esq.* or to the subscriber near Patuxent Iron-works, Prince George's County, Maryland.

John C. Herbert,

February 12. 2awtf

To Sell or Rent,

Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to

Sarah Porter.

February 14. 2aw

NOTICE.

A MAJORITY of the stockholders of the Alexandria theatre, having agreed to purchase the ground rent of $108 per annum, arising from the ground on which the theatre is erected, *give this public notice* to stockholders residing out of Alexandria, that unless they forward notes to the subscriber payable at 3, 6, and 9 months, from the first of January, 1807, for their proportions, by the first day of March next, a deed will be then taken for the property to those who shall agree to the above purchase by that day.—Any stockholder disagreeing to the above stipulations, will only be entitled to the one and thirtieth part of the neat proceeds of the sale of the property, sold at public auction by the direction of the trustees of said theatre, on the 30th August, 1806.

Guy Atkinson,
Agent for the Stockholders.

January 29—30. 2aw1stM

☞ The above theatre to rent.

FOUR DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, a *yellow Negro Girl*, about 15 years of age, a very round face with trickles or small spots. She is very remarkable, having on one of her ears a lump about the size of a small pea, occasioned by being bored for bobs when young.

Whoever secures her in any jail so as I get her again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home to

Aquila Johns.

Broad-Creek, Prince-George's County, 14th Feb.—(20) d10t

From the National Intelligencer.

Argument of Mr. HARPER in the case of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout.

[CONTINUED.]

Considering it then as settled, as I trust we may, that congress has intended to give this court the power to issue writs of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum; the next question is, whether congress had authority by the constitution to confer that power?

The authority of congress must be tested by the constitution, and if they should appear to this court to have exceeded limits there prescribed, I admit that this court must consider their act as void. I am not only one of those who admit this power in our courts, the power of collating an act of congress with the constitution, when it comes judicially before them, and of declaring it void if against the constitution, but I contend for and prize this power as one of the best barriers against oppression, in fluctuations of faction, in those times of party violence, which result from the operation of the human passions in a popular government, as naturally as fevers result from the circulation of the blood, and tempests from the motion and properties of the atmosphere. In the violence of those political storms, which the history of the human race warns us to expect, this shelter may indeed be found insufficient; but weak as it may be, it is our best hope, and in my judgment it is the part of patriotism to uphold and strengthen it to the utmost.

But while my feeble voice shall, for these reasons, be raised, on every fit occasion, in behalf of this power in the judiciary department, I shall also contend that it is a power of a delicacy inferior only to its importance; which ought to be exercised with the soundest discretion, and to be reserved for the clearest and greatest occasions.

The question then is, whether congress have authority under the constitution, to confer on the supreme court the power of issuing writs of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum? This question depends on another; whether this power or jurisdiction be in its nature original or appellate? The original jurisdiction of the supreme court, being confined to certain specified cases, of which this is not one, it follows that this power, if original in its nature cannot be conferred on, or exercised by that court.

To investigate on general principles of law, the distinction between original and appellate jurisdiction, would lead to a more minute and extensive discussion, than time could be spared for, from the numerous & important avocations of this court; and would also require the consideration of many authorities to which I cannot have recourse. But fortunately this has been rendered unnecessary, by the decision of this court, in the celebrated case commonly called the mandamus case. In that profound and learned decision, which has been read with reverence and delight by every man of information in this country, this court has drawn with equal perspicuity and exactness, the line of discrimination between original and appellate power.—— The case is reported in 1. Cranch, and the part of it to which I refer, is found in page 175. These are the words of the court—

"To enable this court then to issue a mandamus, it must be shewn to be an exercise of appellate jurisdiction, or to be necessary to enable them to exercise appellate jurisdiction."

"It has been stated at the bar, that the appellate jurisdiction may be exercised in a variety of forms; and that if it be the will of the legislatere that a mandamus should be used for that purpose, that will must be obeyed. This is true; yet the jurisdiction must be appellate, not original."

"It is the essential criterion of appellate jurisdiction, that it revises and corrects proceedings in a cause already instituted, and does not create that cause. Although therefore a mandamus may be directed to courts; yet to issue such a writ to an officer, for the delivery of a paper, is in effect the same as to sustain an oirginal action for that paper; and therefore seems not to belong to appellate, but to original jurisdiction."

This passage needs no comment. The criterion which distinguishes the appellate jurisdiction from original, is that it revises and corrects the decision of another tribunal; and a mandamus may be used, when it is for the accomplishment of such a purpose. Now let me ask, may it please your honors, what is the object of the habeas corpus now applied for? Is it not to revise and correct the proceedings of another tribunal? Do not these applicants stand committed under the proceedings and decision of the circuit court? Is it not of those proceedings and that decision that we complain? Do we not seek to revise those proceedings and to correct that decision, by virtue of the habeas corpus? Had the circuit court given judgment against the applicants in the sum of one hundred dollars, the power to revise that judgment would have been appellate, and might have been given by congress to this court. From a decision which might take a few dollars from their pockets, they might be relieved. Shall the relief be rendered impossible, because the decision deprives them of all that can distinguish a freeman from the most abject slave, of all that can render life desirable?

If the question then, respecting the power of this court, under the constitution and the act of congress, if not under the common law, to issue the writ of habeas corpus ad subjiciendum, were still open, I should contend that it ought, on these principles and authorities, to be decided in the affirmative. But may it please your honors, it is not open. It has been twice solemnly adjudged in this court. First in the case of Hamilton, 3 Dallas 17, not long after the court was organized; and very rencently in the case of Burford, which is not yet reported in print, but is perfectly in the recollection of some of your honors, who sat in the case. I will not trouble the court with the narration of this case, which has been very fully stated by the learned gentleman who made this motion; but I will request indulgence while I read from a manuscript report, the opinion of the court, as pronounced by the chief justice.

"There is some obscurity in the act of congress, and some doubts were entertained by the court, as to the construction of the constitution. The court, however, in favor of liberty, was willing to grant the habeas corpus. But the case of the U. S. v. Hamilton, 3 Dallas 17, is decisive. It was there determined that this court could grant a habeas corpus. Therefore, let the writ issue, returnable immediately; together with a certiorari as prayed."

Here we find that the case was argued on both points, as well the constitution as the act of congress; that some doubts as to both had been entertained by the court; and that in favor of liberty, and on the authority of Hamilton's case, which the court declares to be decisive, the doctrine for which we now contend was admitted, and the writ of habeas corpus awarded.

I contend, may it please your honors, with submission, that the case is settled by these decisions. I contend that it is no longer a question, whether this court have the power which it is now called on to exercise. The exercise of this power, the benefit of these decisions, the protection of the law thus established, I claim for my clients as a matter of right, which this honorable court cannot refuse.

Shall it be said, may it please your honors, that no part of your law is fixt and settled, except what is positively and expressly enacted by statute? Is it not on the contrary certain, that by far the greatest portion of that law, on which our property, our lives and our reputation depend, rests solely on the decisions of courts? Shall it be said that all this extensive and important branch of the law is uncertain and fluctuating, dependent on the ever varying opinions and passions of men, & liable to change with every change of times and circumstances? Shall it be said that every individual judge may rightfully disregard the decisions of the court to which he belongs, and set up his own notions, his prejudices or his caprice, in opposition to their solemn judgments? No, may it please your honors!——This is not the principle of our law; this is not the tenure by which we hold our rights and liberties, *Stare decisis* is one of its favorite and most fundamental maxims.—— It is behind this wise and salutary maxim that courts and judges love to take refuge, and times and circumstances might induce them to doubt of themselves, to dread the secret operation of their own passions and prejudices, or those external influences against which, in the imperfection of our nature, our minds can never be sufficently guarded. In such times and circumstances a judge will say to himself, "I know not how far I might be able, in this case, to form an impartial opinion. I know not how far my judgment may be blinded or mislead by my own feelings or the passions of others, by the circumstances of the moment, or the views and wishes of those with whom I am connected. But here is a precedent established under circumstances which exclude all possibility of improper bias. This precedent is therefore to be relied on more than my judgment; and to this I will adhere, as the best and only mean of protecting myself, my own reputation and the safety of those who are to be effected by my decision, against the danger of those powerful, tho' imperceptible influences, from which the most upright and enlightened minds cannot be considered as wholy exempt."

There have indeed been instances where precedents destructive to liberty and shocking to reason and humanity, established in arbitrary and factious times, have been justly disregarded. But when in times of quiet, and in cases calculated to incite no improper feeling, precedents have been established in favor of liberty and humanity, they become the most sacred as well as the most valuable parts of the law; the firmest bulwark for the rights of the citizens, and the surest guardian for the consciences and the reputation of the judges.

Such are the precedents on which I rely. The case of Hamilton was decided soon after the establishment of the government, when little progress had yet been made in the growth of party passions and interests; and when whatever of political feelings can be supposed to have existed against the court, was against the prisoner. Yet this beneficial power was exerted for his relief. He was brought before this court by habeas corpus, and was discharged. And the precedent thus established was by this court, fifteen years afterwards in the case of Burford declared to be decisive.

The case of Burford was wholly unconnected with political consideration, or party feelings. The application was made on behalf of an obscure individual, strongly suspected, though he could not be legally convicted, of a most odious and atrocious crime. The abhorance of his supposed offence, the strong circumstances against him, the course of his life, his general character, and the universal belief entertained of his guilt, all combined to excite against him every feeling of the human heart. Yet he was relieved by the exercise of that power to which we now appeal; yet he had the benefit of one of those precedents which we now claim;—— and in this case the authority of another and a more solemn decision was added to the doctrine for which we contend.

And let me again ask may it please your honors, is not the law to be considered as settled by these repeated decisions? Are we still, as to this important point, afloat on the troubled ocean of opinion, of feeling and of prejudice? If so, deplorable indeed is our condition. *Miscra conditio ubi lex vaga et incerta.* But I ask, may it please your honors, if this great principle, *stare decisis*, so fundamental in our law and so congenial to liberty, be not peculiarly important in popular governments, where the influence of the passions is strong, the struggles for power are violent, the fluctuations of party are frequent, and the desire of suppressing opposition or of gratifying revenge, under the forms of law, and by the agency of the courts, is constant and active? Such are the defects of our particular form of government, arising from the imperfections of our general nature, and against the dangers resulting from these defects, our best protection is found in the great maxim 'Stare decisis.' The protection of this maxim, the benefit of these decisions, I again claim for my clients, as a matter of right, which I humbly contend that it is not in the power of this honorable court to withhold.

I come now, may it please your honors, to the second general head of enquiry—— whether the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, thus shewn to exist in this court, be restricted in the present case, by the circumstance of the commitment having been made by the circuit court of the district of Columbia? If this principle stand not in our way, it is clear that our application must succeed.

Before we admit such a principle, let us enquire into its possible and even probable effects on the liberties of the people. Is it not manifest that it would deprive the citizens of the guardianship of the highest, the most respectable and the most independent courts, and place their personal liberty at the mercy of inferior tribunals? Do we not know that congress may institute as many inferior tribunals, and may assign to the judges of these tribunals such salaries, as they may think fit? Does it not hence result that a succession of courts may be instituted, to the lowest of which may be assigned salaries so contemptible, and duties so unimportant or so odious, as to exclude necessarily and certainly every man of character, talents and respectability, of every party? Will not such courts, therefore, be necessarily filled, by the retainers, the most obsequious flatterers, and the most servile tools of those in power for the moment? Can any thing like independence or integrity be expected from such judges? Will they not act continually under the influence, not merely of their own party passions and prejudices, but of hope and of fear, those great perverters of the human mind?—— The precedent is already set that they may be turned out of office by the abolition of their courts; and their hopes of promotion to a higher station, and a better salary will depend on their servility and blinded obedience to those in power.

Let it be once established by the authority of this court that a commitment on record by such a tribunal as I have described, is to stop the course of the writ of habeas corpus, is to shut the mouth of the supreme court, and see how ready, how terrible, and how irresistible an engine of oppression is placed in the hands of a dominant party, flushed with victory and irritated by a recent conflict; or struggling to keep down an opposing party, which it hates and fears.

Does the history of the human passions warrant the conclusion or the expectation, that such an engine will not be used? No, may it please your honors, we unfortunately know, from the experience of every age, that there are few excesses into which men may not be hurried, by the lust of power or the thirst of vengeance. We too are men of like passions, and it behoves us, ere we have reached these fatal extremes, to provide as far forth as the imperfection of all things here below will permit, against the dangers which have assailed others, and which threaten us. The best mode of making this provision is to establish salutary maxims in quiet times, and to adhere to them steadily. Let it be now declared that there resides in this high tribunal, as respectable as our constitution can make it, and as independent as the nature of our government permits, a power to protect the liberty of the citizen by the writ of habeas corpus, against the enterprizes of inferior courts, which may be constituted for the purposes of oppression or revenge, and you place one barrier more round our safety. It will not then be in the power of a petty and despicable retainer to the dominant party of the moment, vested for the purpose with the powers of an obscure court of record (I speak not of existing but of possible courts) to doom to perpetual imprisonment perhaps every man whom those in power may wish to destroy or to punish. One check at least, perhaps, alas, too feeble! will be opposed to that tyranny which is the most ruthless, the most blind, and the most bloody; the tyranny of faction, the tyranny exercised by demagogues in the name of the people. The blessing of personal liberty, the greatest of all sublunary goods; that blessing for which our friends and fathers have bled, for which I should wish to draw my sword, and for which he who is not ready to draw his sword and spill his blood, deserves neither the name nor the privileges of a freeman, that blessing will not then depend on the obsequious will of an humble dependent of power, dreading the loss of his place, and gaping for the reward of a higher salary; we shall have at least the protection of the highest and most independent court known to our constitution, happy if that should prove sufficient!

(To be continued.)

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

(Private Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, 2d mo. 12th.

FRIEND RELF,

COULDST thou suppose that, after a subject hath been as mush exhausted as the air pump can exhaust the receiver, it should again be made the subject of another day's waste? yet so hath it been. It was not enough that the principle part of yesterday should have been devoted to the discussion of the question, whether the punishment of death, or of fine and imprisonment, should be inflicted on the importer of slaves, but the same subject must be renewed this day to the great derision of some; the chagrin of more and shame of the whole.

The ayes and noes were called on the question, and the Clark was about to proceed when that blind star in the New Jersey hemisphere, Friend Sloan, insisted on being indulged with a "few more last words." He stroked down forward and behind the dappled covering of his loaded brain box, with singular felicity of gentlemanly gesture; and tho' he declared, "there has been considerable arguments" already addressed, yet he deemed it a duty to offer more fully his *sentiments* on the subject. It was a long and comical mixture of argument and madness, feeling and folly, occasionally mingled with an attempt to be severe on several members. Of this kind was one on the constant talker of North Carolina,

who was so forgetful, Sloan said, that he was obliged at one session, to take notes of what he said, lest he should forget them at another, and advocate different opinions at different times. He attempted to satirise thy Philadelphia member, J. Clay, in speaking of "those who have as *fair a skin* as the gentleman from Pennsylvania." He spoke of a certain pious parson Davis, that once made a speech in *Kentuck*. He read a great variety of extracts relative to the manner of kidnapping the Africans; a number of relations were made; among others a story was told of a young black woman, who came down to a river to *bathe*, in which situation she was taken, and cruelly dispoiled of her — liberty. Poor black Bathsheba, how the tender tear trickleth down the reverend furrows of father Sloan's cheek, while detailing the terrible history of thy disaster.— Yet, friend Reif, little dost thou know the cunning with which this satirical orator, in an easy and unpretended manner, stabs his opponents almost with a tear. I have tho't that this story might have been introduced on purpose to satirise some of the southern members. A hint at an illustrious President could not have been intended.

To prove the cruelties inflicted on these slaves in the vessels in which they are confined on their passage, he mentioned the dissection of one who appeared to have died of suffocation, every thing in his body appearing in a sound state, and the slave having been perfectly well the day before. He spoke also of one who died of a FLUX, occasioned by ill treatment, bad air, or bad victuals. Friend Sloan discardeth general or genteel terms; he "comes home to men's bosoms" with forceful particulars, and destroyeth his antagonists; and whether by bad air, or by flux, he careth not.

Yet, after all, there was much good sense in some parts of his sermon—As Christians and as men, do to others as you would that others should do to you. Let a body of armed men take your son, and convey him a slave to a distant country; you shall see him no more, and even his grave shall not be wet with your tears.

Friend Sloan concluded very well—If we cannot abolish slavery, let us at least prevent its further introduction. If we cannot unbar the gates of their prison, and set the captives free, let us for God's sake keep it closed, that others may not enter,

After this sermon, and without a psalm, friend Barker gave us a prayer, or rather exhortation; and spoke of this crying sin, which would one day bring down judgments from above on the whites; the tragedy of St. Domingo may be acted over on a wide stage at the Southward.

Friend Smilie rose to speak, and friend Sloan to explain. And thus the dialogue:

Sloan. Mr. Speaker—
Smilie. I rely—
Speaker. Order—
Sloan. One single—
Speaker. Order—order—
Smilie. I ra—
Sloan. One word by—
Speaker. Order—order—order—

And at length Smilie sat down, for Sloan would not.

The whole day has been spent on this bill; and the amendments are such that I expect the Senate will have much more debate before they agree to them; and very probably the House will again be engaged in it; so that this bill will give such a *colouring* to this session, that instead of adverting to the year, hereafter the reference will be to the famous *black* session. I hope, however, so much time having been spent, that the bill will prove effectual; for not more sincerely deth father Sloan, than myself believe that the day of retribution *may* come, and if slavery be increased, *will* come. Nor can we then have the hardihood to raise our eyes to Heaven in complaint or prayer, when

Even handed JUSTICE
Returns the ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To OUR OWN LIPS. Thine.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

The ship Oliver Elsworth, from Liverpool had not got up at a late hour last evening.

Aong the vessels which went to sea on Monday, was the ship Latona for Liverpool, having on board captain Brewster and son of the Revenue Cutter; Messrs. Mitchell and White, Pilots; and captain Pierce, brother to Mr. Pierce who was killed by a shot from the Leander. They are to proceed to London as witnesses in the trial of captain Whitby.

NORFOLK, February 16.

By the arrival of the schooner George, captain Herrick, in 19 days from Havanna, we learn that admiral Willaumez sailed two days before, so that it is almost certain that it was his ship that was seen off our capes a few days since. The Triumph of 74 guns has returned to Hampton roads; the Mermaid frigate was yesterday coming into the roads also. Willaumez has a Hampton pilot on board.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the day which gave to America its common father, its patriot, soldier and statesman, the illustrious WASHINGTON, the same was celebrated here in that truly rational and dignified stile which conveys to the rising generation the exalted recollection in which a free & grateful people hold the remembrance of departed virtue and unparalleled worth. We have been accustomed to hear the approach of the cheering day announced to us by the discharge of artillery, and we are sorry to notice on that festal day this deficiency; but we are persuaded it is attributable to the few and not to the many, for on no former occasion have we witnessed a more anxious solicitude among the citizens to devote the day to that festive enjoyment which its annual return so naturally inspires.

The *Washington Society* of Alexandria, which had been established as an humble means of endeavoring to give a lasting impression and exciting a generous recollection of those virtues which so eminently contributed to his glory, assembled at Gadsby's hotel at 11 o'clock, and at the hour of 12 o'clock the Society moved in procession accompanied by the children of the Washington Free School, 40 in number, and uniformly clad, at the expence of the Society. On leaving Gadsby's they passed in review and were saluted by captain Dangerfield's troop of horse, captain Lynn's company of light infantry, and captain Mill.'s company of riflemen, whose military appearance did honor to the day. After the Society had passed to the left, they halted and opened to the right and left, and the Military passed through, and received a return of civility, when the procession moved with the military escort to the Episcopal Church, where the services of the day were commenced by a piece of solemn music from a band seated in the gallery. After which the Rev. Jas. Muir delivered a Scriptural introduction on the importance of the occasion, which concluded by an address to the throne of Grace, followed by solemn music—when *Francis Lightfoot Lee*, Esq. a member of the Washington Society, delivered an Oration, which, without attempting to forestal public opinion, we venture to say, was elegant, appropriate, sensible, and truly republican, was delivered with great ease and correctness by the orator, and in that distinct, manly, and unassuming manner, which, while it did honor to himself, drew from a most numerous and respectable audience one universal burst of applause and smile of approbation; and we are happy to inform our readers that we shall have the pleasure of laying it before them in our next paper.— The procession returned in the same order to Gadsby's, where several pieces were rehearsed by the children of the free school before the society, with considerable applause.

In the evening a most brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, in Gadsby's ball room, heightened the pleasing sensations of the day; and it is but justice to Mr. Gadsby to say, that his supper, and the decorations of his room, which were, a transparent likeness of Washington at the east, and a transparent painting of the frigate Constitution at the west end of the room, displayed great taste, and a disposition on his part to add to the convivial part of the day's entertainment. About 2 o'clock the company retired, each countenance by its smiles bespeaking a perfect and delighted approbation of the day's enjoyment.

Mr. Snowden,

IT appears that Mr. Early of Georgia has laid before congress a resolution, requesting the executive to inform them fully of the contemplated use of this modern naval, nondescript machine, called a gun boat. An old German of Loudon, has I suspect answered this call, in as *few words* as Mr. Jefferson will do in a *lengthy* communication. Their representative in congress, Mr. Lewis, speaking to them of the wasteful folly of our administration, in selling our frigates at a very low price, and instead of them building these gun boats at a very great expense, the German's laconic reply was, in his broken English, "I suppose Jefferson wants tese little vessels to go into dry docks." Now as Mr. Jefferson is known to be a man who does not willingly abandon any of his speculative notions, it is more than probable the German's opinion is an earnest one, and that the rage for building gun boats is only intended as an introduction of the more *beautiful system of dry docks*. It is the attribute of some *wise men* to wish their fanciful schemes, in proportion as they are ridiculed by others—as some fond mothers see nothing but excellence in their darling, who is the laughing stock of every one else.

Supreme Court of the U. States.

Friday, Feb. 20.

Mr. Rodney informed the court that he had not been able to find any cases that bore with precision on the point yesterday submitted by the court.

Mr. Martin observed that he had handed to the chief justice some few authorities, which might be examined by the attorney general

After examining them Mr. Rodney said that he found Mr. Martin had not been more fortunate than himself, that the cases did not pointedly apply, and required no further observations from him.

After some remarks on the inadmissibility of gen. Wilkinson's affidavit by Messrs. F. Key, Harper, Rodney and Martin; and some incidental remarks from the court—the Chief Justice said the court would take time to consider the case, and hoped by to-morrow to be able to give an opinion.

Mr. Martin, in consequence of the proposition made yesterday by the court, requested them to state the bail that would be required for the recognizance of the prisoners.

The court required bail to be given by each of the prisoners, himself in a sum of 3000 dollars, with sureties to the like amount.

Messrs. Martin and Van Ness were received as bail for Mr. Swartwout—and Messrs. Martin and Harper for Mr. Bollman.

Saturday, February 21.

Chief Justice Marshal delivered the opinion of the court in the case of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout.

The opinion was very long, and went to a considerable extent into a definition of the crime of treason.

On several points involved in the case the court consisting of four judges, Judge Livingston having gone home in consequence of the illness of his daughter, were equally divided.

The opinion concluded with the order of the court to discharge the prisoners.

As we propose giving this important opinion, at length, in our next paper, we have avoided any statement of its contents.

Nat. Intel.

A letter has been received from general Adair addressed to the Kentucky delegation, stating the circumstances of his arrest at New Orleans, the harsh treatment which he says he has experienced, and declaring himself innocent of all participation in any scheme hostile to the U. States. In this letter which we had expected to have given in this paper general Adair represents that while in Kentucky, he received some time in November, a letter from general Wilkisson, dated September 29th, inviting him to come to New Orleans, and join him in an attack on and conquest of the Spanish possessions: and that he immediately answered it, declining all participation in the plan proposed to him. He adds that his purpose in going to N. Orleans was entirely to make a purchase of lands.

Ibid.

Extract of a letter dated Washington, Mississippi Territory, Jan. 19, to a gentleman in this city.

"Mr. Burr arrived at judge Bruin's above Natchez ten or twelve days ago.— He wrote to Mr. Meade the acting governor, stating that his objects were laudable, that they were not unfriendly to the United States, and cautioning him against arming citizens against citizens, and thus producing a civil war. Mr. Meade called out the militia. A warrant was issued against Mr. Burr, and a party of militia were sent to take him.

Several persons who had come to Natchez were apprehended by the military & dismissed by the acting governor on their parol till to-day. Judge Rodney to whom they have come has been examining them, but they appear to know but little of the real designs of Mr. Burr. Mr. Burr himself avoided being taken by crossing the river. The secretary sent his aids to him, a written capitulation was entered into, and last night Mr. Burr came to this place, the seat of government, and is to be examined in a day or two. He states that his object was to be ready on the call of government to make an attack on the Spanish possessions, had war been declared. He has nothing with him that can be called a force. He appears indignant at the proceedings which have been instituted against him, and speaks with much bitterness, as I am told, of general Wilkinson. The general does not seem to be popular here, and I think upon the whole that there appears to be a greater solicitude to criminate him, than any one else.

"P. S. Mr. B. alledges that the correspondence which it is said that he has carried on with gen. Wilkinson, containing plans for invading the Spanish provinces, &c. emanated, as he can prove, from the marquis Yrujo, who fabricated these letters to injure him."

The character of Modern France has become so notorious, that when we find her pretending to great friendship for any particular district of Europe, it may be considered as her fixed determination, to seize the favorite spot. Thus Switzerland was, immediately previous, and as a first step, to the usurpation, declared "the first Daughter of Liberty." We now find in Napoleon's message to his senate, an avowal of passionate fondness for the Ottoman empire: therefore he will soon undertake to manage its affairs. The French emperor may use the port as an auxiliary in the destruction of Russia—but so soon as this meditated conquest is effected, he will have discovered some error in the government of Turkey, some loving stimulant for affording proof of his devouring friendship. This seems evident from a passage in a late imperial address to the senate,

"In this new position (says Napoleon) we have adopted for the invariable principle of our conduct, to evacuate neither Berlin nor Warsaw, nor the provinces which the force of arms has made to fall into our hands, before the general peace be concluded, the Spanish, Dutch, and French colonies restored; before the foundation of the Ottoman power be strengthened, and the absolute independence of that vast empire, the first interests of our people, irrevocably consecrated."

Thus it appears, that the smiling plains of Turkey, and the celebrated hills of Greece, have inspired this more than Alexander, with a desire to protect the descendants of the great heroes of ancient times. Napoleon will not have the once martial spirit of Lacedemon to contend with; he will combat no Leonidas at Thermopylae, and he will sit down at Corinth, and at Sparta, occupying all of Peloponnesis, without fearing Byzanthum.

Federal Gozette.

Bishop Asbury *will preach this evening at early candle light, in the Methodist meeting house.*
February 24

Wanted to Hire,
ABOUT THIRTY HANDS and several Horses and Carts. For terms apply to *Jonathan Scholfield*, of Alexandria, or *Charles Stewart*, of Fairfax Court-house, Virginia.
Feb. 24. 2aw2w

NOTICE.
THE subscriber intending to decline business in this place, takes this method of calling upon all those who are indebted to him for paymeat; and such as do not come forward before the 24th of next month, their accounts will be placed in the hands of a proper person for collection.
My own debts must be paid: therefore an apology for this call is unnecessary. Any claims not liquidated are requested to be presented, as all *honest ones* will meet with attention so far as in my power.

I HAVE ON HAND
A quantity of DRY GOODS, the price of which I will make very low to any person that will purchase the whole.
I have also on hand,
A general assortment of Groceries and Liquors as usual.
George Clementson.
February 24. co1w2aw2w

Notice is hereby given,
THAT all persons who may be found trespassing on the land belonging to *C. W. Valangen*, situated on the Potomac River, near Alexandria, below the mouth of Mol Frost's Run, and extending to a line belonging to Mr. Peter Sheron's, nearly at the lower extremity of the Pocosen: and from thence back from the river to the north branch of Little-Hunting-Creek, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law in such cases provided.
C. W. Valengen.
February 23. 2aw3w*

TO BE RENTED,
THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, as will be rented low. Apply to
J. H HOOE,
July 28 1aw*

FOR SALE

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes suitable for private families.

8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass of the Baltimore manufactory.

Patent Castings and Teakettles,

Bucellos and Carcavella Wines.

By ROBERT T. HOOE & Co.

Feb. 4. 2aw4w.

For Sale,

BETWEEN three and four hundred acres of PRIME LAND, lying on the new turnpike road, about 22 miles from Alexandria. This tract is well watered, well timbered, with some excellent meadow on it, and much more may be made—One hundred acres are in wood. Apply for terms to *Cuthbert Powell*, in Alexandria, or the subscriber near the premises, Fairfax county, Virginia.

Richard Bland Lee.

February 16. 1aw8t

The elegant and muchadmired

ENGLISH HORSE BRILLIANT,

The property of John Taylor, *Esquire, of Mount Airy,*

WILL stand, the ensuing season, at Mr. J. Milton's, in Frederick county, Virginia, one mile from Berry-ville, 6 from Snicker's ferry on Shenandoah river, and 12 from Winchester; at the low price of twenty-five dollars, (dischargeable by twenty dollars during the season) with one dollar to the groom.

BRILLIANT is a beautiful grey, 16 hands high, possessing great bone, with fine shape and symmetry—his blood unexceptionable—and allowed by all judges to be as fine a horse, in all respects, as was ever imported.

Pasturage furnished mares from a distance, but no liability for accidents or escapes.

His pedigree, performances, &c. will be published in handbills, when the season commences.

January 31. 1aw7t

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

John C. White, *complainant*, Against Elias Debutts and Philip G. Marsteller, *defendants*, } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Elias Debutts, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Elias Debutts, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, Philip G. Marsteller, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, Elias Debutts, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

John and James H. Tucker, *complainants*, against Enoch Ward and Thomas Moore *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Enoch Ward, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Enoch Ward, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Enoch Ward, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Thomas Moore, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by him owing to or the estate and effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant Enoch Ward, until the further order or decree of the court—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A true copy—Test.

G. Deneale, c. c.

January 8. 1aw2m.

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

James Lawrason, *Complainant*, against Isaac M'Pherson, Wm. Douglass, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, *Defendants*. } *In Chancery*

THE defendant Isaac M'Pherson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that the said defendant Isaac M'Pherson, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendants Wm. Douglas, and Joseph Mandeville, jun. trading under the firm of Douglass and Mandeville, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to or the estate and effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Isaac M'Pherson—until the further order or decree of the court:

And that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test;

G. Deneale, c. c.

Jan. 8. 1aw2m.

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

Warren Ashley, *complainant*, Against John Drew and Wm. Hartshorne, *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, John Drew, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, John Drew, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, John Drew, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendant, William Hartshorne, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant, John Drew, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 8. 1aw2m

District of Columbia, County of Alexandria, ff.

November Term, 1806.

Alexander Smith, *complainant*, Against Mordecai Hines, Robert Abercrombie, and Samuel Craig, ex'r. of W. Mitchell, dec'd. *defendants*. } *In Chancery.*

The defendant, Mordecai Hines, not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Mordecai Hines, is not an inhabitant of this district—on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Mordecai Hines, do appear here on the first day of July term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court, and that the other defendants Robert Abercrombie and Samuel Craig, executor as aforesaid, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Mordecai Hines, until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in this county for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A Copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

January 8. 1aw2m

Diffolution of Partnerfhip.

THE Copartnership of *Moxley & Welsh*, was this day dissolved by mutual consent, and ROBERT WELSH is duly authorised to settle all the business belonging to the firm.

Joseph Moxley,
Robert Welsh.

☞ The bufineſs in future will be carried on at the same place by ROBERT WELSH.

Occoquan, Jan. 30. [Feb. 11.] 1aw3w

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell about fifteen and an half acres of Land, within half a mile of Alexandria, situate on the south side of the lane leading from Mr. Hodgson's dwelling to the poor house, and directly opposite that building. Although this property from its situation must soon become valuable, it will be sold low for cash, or good negotiable paper at ninety, one hundred and eighty, and two hundred and seventy days. Apply to JAMES IRVIN, or myself

Robert Adam.

January 30. eotf

VALUABLE LANDS,

To be Sold very Cheap.

I WISH to sell my Mill Tract of Land, situate on Back-Lick and Indian-Runs, about six miles from the town of Alexandria; containing about eleven hundred acres. On this tract are two plantations besides the mill farm—on the latter there is a very good mill, in which are one pair of burr, and one pair of cullen stones, with elevators, &c. complete for merchant work—a distillery convenient to the mill, with four stills and every necessary utensil in complete order—a dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, with stables under it to accommodate 20 stalls, with every other out house requisite on a farm—a very good garden, an orchard of about 2500 trees of the choicest fruits this country can afford. There is about 300 or 400 acres of the tract cleared, the remainder in woods and a great part of it heavily timbered; about 30 or 40 acres of meadow, and nearly 300 acres more may be made on the bottoms adjoining the two runs.

ALSO,

One other tract of one hundred acres, about two miles from Alexandria, part of the Cliesh Tract, and adjoining the lands of Messieurs John C. Herbert, Robert Patton, and John Richter, the Mount-Vernon road running through it. This tract is mostly in woods, and conveniently situated for country seats. If these lands should be sold at private sale, (which I would prefer) I will take in payment, if more convenient to the purchasers, stock of any of the banks from Richmond to New-York, or any kind of stock of the United States.

If they are not sold before Friday the first day of May next, the Mill Tract will, on that day, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder—and on the following day the Cliesh Lands will be sold in like manner. The Mill Tract will be divided into three or four farms and sold subject to a lease of four and an half years from the first day of July last. The Cliesh Tract will be divided into lots of 10 or 20 acres each. If sold at public auction the terms will be made known on the days of sale.

William Hepburn.

December 4. co3w law till 1st May

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quantity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26. 2aw

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from General HENRY LEE, for securing to WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, the payment of a debt of sixteen thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of April, 1798, and upon the request of the legal representatives of the said WILLIAM LUDWELL LEE, deceased, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following

Tracts of Land,

At the periods hereafter mentioned—that is to say—

One tract of land, lying in Westmoreland county, called "*Hollis's Marsh*," containing, as mentioned in the said deed, two thousand eight hundred acres or thereabouts—and

One other Tract of Land, called "*Black Grounds*," containing eleven hundred acres, more or less, in Westmoreland county—at *Westmoreland Court-House*, on the 2nd day of March next, being court day:—

One other Tract of Land, stated to contain sixteen hundred acres, called "*Buffaloe Marsh*," lying in the county of Frederick, together with a moiety of the Mill upon the said tract—at *Winchester*, on the 4th day of May next:—

And all the Right, Title, Interest or Claim of the said HENRY LEE and WIFE, to five hundred acres, lying in Fairfax county, at the mouth of Difficult Run, on the west side thereof, at or near the great falls of Potomac—at *Fairfax Court-House*, on the 18th day of May next.

It is expected that persons wishing to purchase either of the above tracts, will previously view the same.

Bushrod Washington,

TRUSTEE.

January 30. 2aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *Alexander Latimer*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 21st day of January, 1807.

Mercy Latimer, *Adm'x.*

January 21 2aw3w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Fairfax county, in the state of Virginia, have obtained from the Orphans' court of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Henry Zimmerman*, late of the county first aforesaid, deceased: ALL PERSONS having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 28th day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under our hands this 28th January, 1807.

Eliza Zimmerman, *Adm'x.*
John Zimmerman, *Adm'r.*

January 30. 2aw3w

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *Davey Davey*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers on or before the 21st day of July next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment—Given under our hands this 21st day of January, 1807.

Elizabeth Davey, *Exec'x.*
John Korn, *Executor.*

January 21. 3aw6w

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.